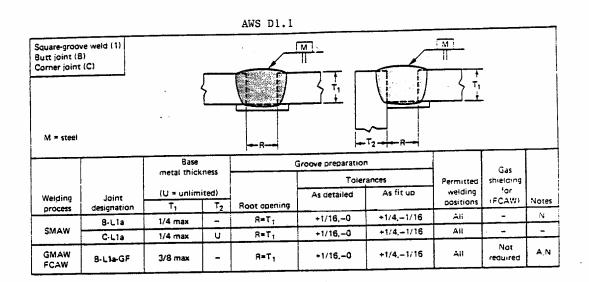
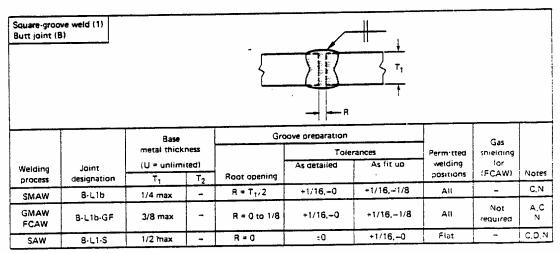
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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

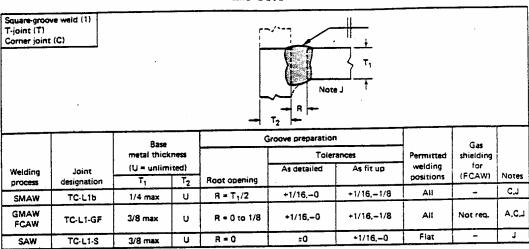
Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.

Note D: Welds must be centered on joint.

Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.

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AWS D1.1



Single-V-gro	ove weld (2)			لے بیدہ سیا	M		Tolerances	
Butt joint (E						As deta	iled As	fit up
			Į	. (\ // - \) T ₁	R = +1/1	60 +1/4	1/16
			(a = +10°	,-0° +10°	,-5°
VI = steel				R	•			
		Base metal thick	(ness	Groove p	reparation	Permitted	Gas shielding	
Welding	Joint designation	(Ú = unlim T ₁	rited)	Root	Groove angle	welding positions*	for (FCAW)	
process			+ - 1	R = 1/4	a = 45°	All	-	N
SMAW	8-U2a	u	1 - 1	R = 3/8	α ≈ 30°	F,OH	-	N
*****			1 1	R = 1/2	a = 20°	F,OH	-	Ŋ
				R = 3/16	a = 30°	F,V,OH	Required	A,N
GMAW	8-U2a-GF	U	u -	A = 3/8	a = 30°	F	Not req.	A,N
FCAW				R = 1/4	a = 30°	V,OH	Not req.	A,N
SAW	8-L2a-S	2 max	-	R = 1/4	a = 30°	F	-	N
SAW	8-U2-S	U	1 -	R = 5/8	a = 20°	F	-	N

Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.

Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1:4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.

Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.

^{*}F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

HO,V

F

۶

a = 30°

a = 30°

a = 20°

Not req.

A

GWS 1-06 – Weld Joint Design
Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

C-L2a-S

C-U2-S

SAW

SAW

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AWS D1.1 Single-V-groove weld (2) M As detailed Corner joint (C) R = +1/16,-0 +1/4,-1/16 a = +10°,-0° +10°,-5° M = steel Rese Gas metal thickness shielding Groove preparation Permitted welding for U = unlimited Groove **Joint** Welding (FCAW) Notes positions angle T₁ T₂ opening designation process a = 45° R = 1/4Ų U _ SMAW C-U2a F,OH a = 30° R = 3/8F,OH R = 1/2a = 20° Required Д F,V,OH R = 3/16a = 30° GMAW Ų u C-U2a-GF Not req. Α F a = 30° R = 3/8**FCAW**

R = 1/4

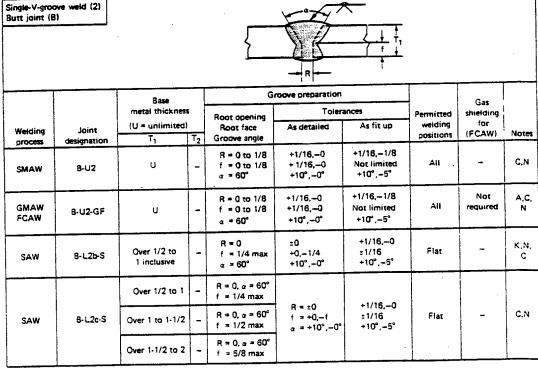
R = 1/4

R = 5/8

U

U

2 max



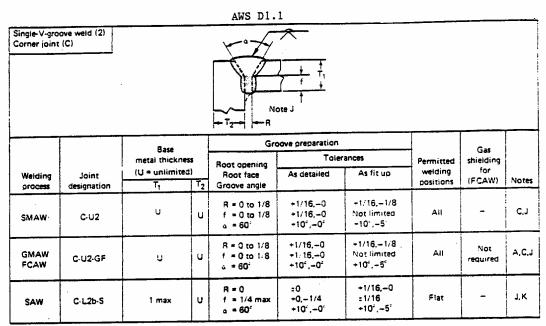
Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

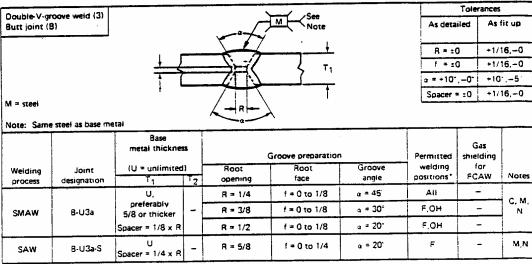
Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.

Note K: Weld root after welding at least one pass on arrow side.

Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.

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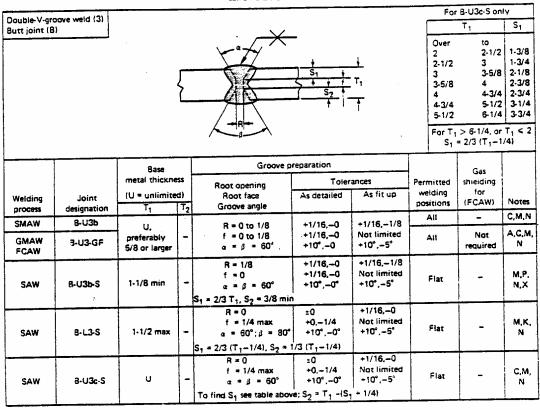




- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal are welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note K: Weld root after welding at least one pass on arrow side.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.
 - *F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

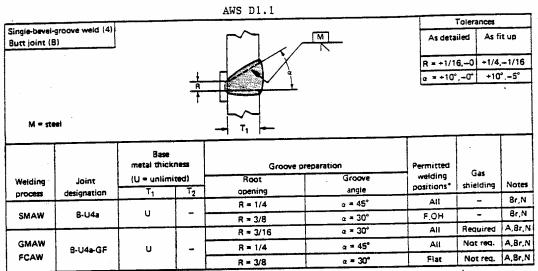
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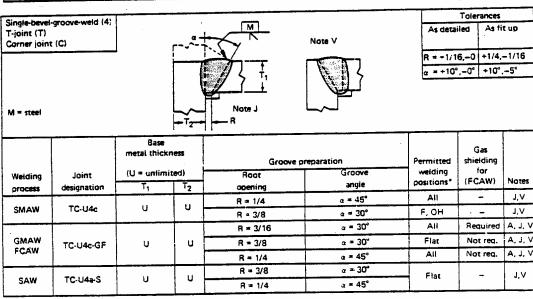
AWS D1.1



- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note K: Weld root after welding at least one pass on arrow side.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.
- Note P: Weld S₂ first with gas metal arc (spray transfer), flux cored arc, or shielded metal arc with low hydrogen electrodes. The root of this weld shall be back gouged. Weld S₁ with single- or multiple-pass submerged arc welding in flat position after welding is complete on the other side.
- Note X: It is permissible for the groove opening to vary from 0-1/8 in., in which case, weld as follows: Seal weld the S₁ groove first with shielded metal arc using low hydrogen electrodes and completing the weld with submerged arc welding. The root of the seal weld shall be backgouged. Weld the S₂ groove with shielded metal arc using low hydrogen electrode or by submerged arc welding.

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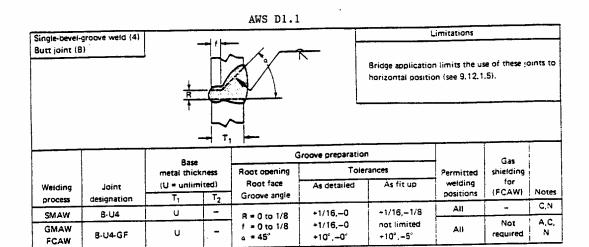


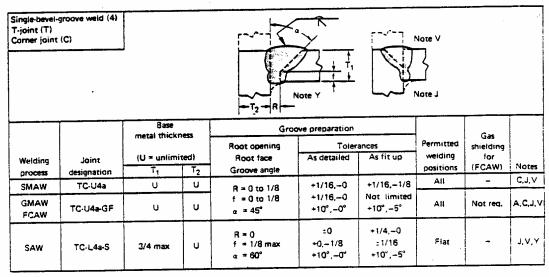


Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
 - *F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

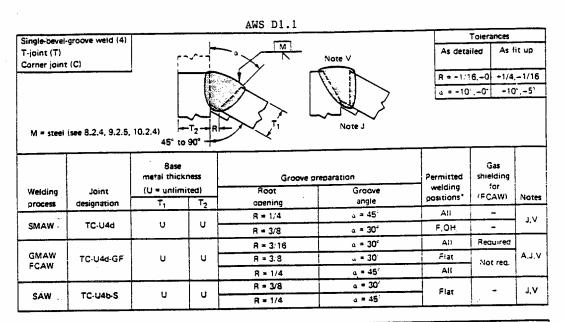
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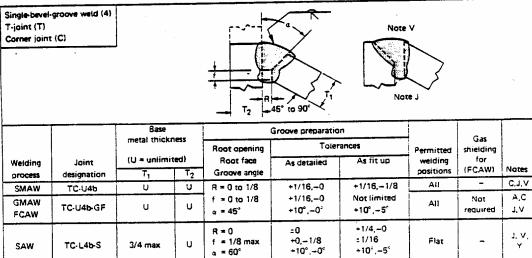




- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is maintained.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
- Note Y: Shielded metal arc, submerged arc, gas metal arc (spray transfer), or flux cored arc backing fillet weld required.

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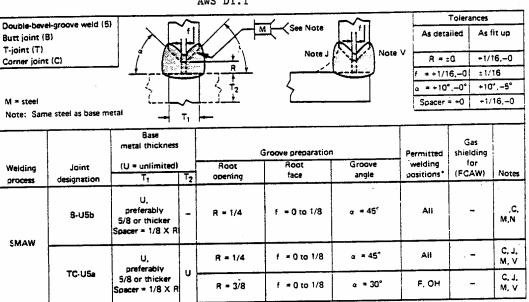




- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
- Note Y: Shielded metal arc, submerged arc, gas metal arc (spray transfer), or flux cored or backing fillet weld required.
 - *F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

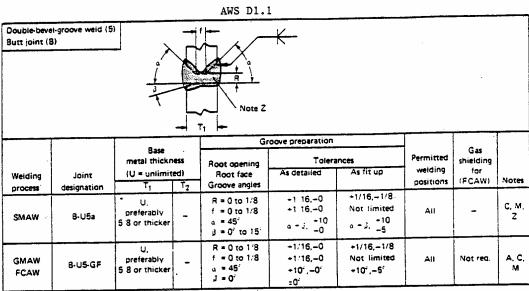
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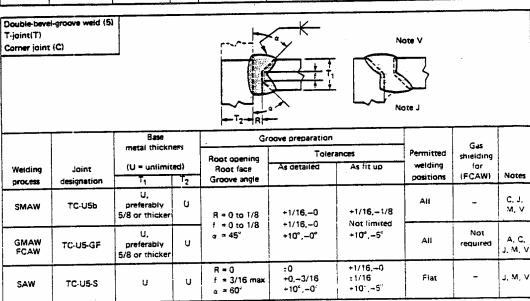
AWS D1.1



- Note C: Gauge root of joint before welding the other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note N: The orientation of the two members in the joints may vary from 135 deg to 180 deg provided that the basic joint configuration (groove angle, root face, root opening) remain the same and that the design throat thickness is
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
 - *F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

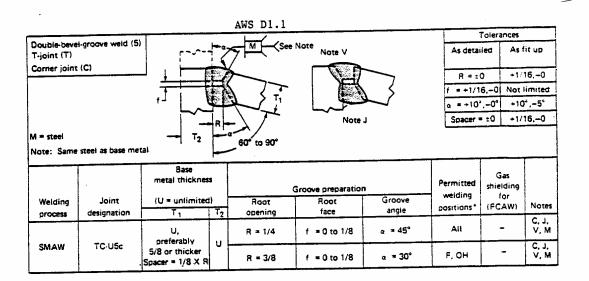
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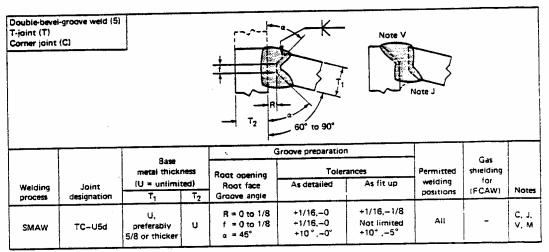




- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
- Note Z: When lower plate is beveled, make the first root pass on this side.

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Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.

If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but Note J: need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.

Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.

Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

*F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

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				AWS D	1.1					
Single-U-groo	ove weld (6)								Tolerances	
Butt joint (8 Corner joint		-	74	<u>`</u>	~~°	\prec		As deta	iled As f	it up
			7	7		7	• •	R = +1/1	60 +1/4	,-1/16
		5 YT	?	\frac{\fin}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}}}}}}{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac{\frac}{\frac}{\frac{\frac}}}}}}{\frac{	1 Ci	7-7		α = +10°	,-0" +10°	,-5°
						-	1	f = ± 1/1	6 Not	imited
			 8	r	-T ₂ -	Note J		r = +1/8	30 = 1/1	6
		Base metal thick	ness		Groove pres	partion		Permitted	Gas shielding	
Weiding	Joint	(U = unlin	ited)	Root	Groove	Root	Groove	welding	for	
process	designation	T _t	T2_	opening	angle	face	radius	positions*	(FCAW)	Notes
				R = 0° to 1/8	a = 45"	f = 1/8	r= 1/4	Ail		С
	8-U6	บ	U	R = 0° to 1/8	a = 20°	f = 1/8	r = 1/4	F,OH		C
SMAW	C:U6 U			R = 0° to 1/8	a = 45°	f = 1/8	r= 1/4	All	-	C.J
		U R	R = 0° to 1/8	a = 20°	f = 1/8	r = 1/4	F,OH		C.J	
GMAW	B-U6-GF	U	U	R = 0° to 1/8	a = 20°	f = 1/8	r = 1/4	All	Not req.	A,C
	·			R = 0° to 1/8	a = 20°	f = 1/8	r=1/4	All	Not req.	A,C,

Double-U-groove weld (7)						Tolerances			Tolerances		
Butt joint (B)					F	or 8-U7 and	For B-U7-S				
		<u> </u>	4		As	detailed	As fit up	As detaile	ed A	s fit up	
			\mathcal{L}	\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{4}	A =	+1/16,-0	+1/16,-1/8			/16,-0	
			7		a =	+10°,-0	+10°,-5°	f = +0	-1/4 = 1.	/16	
		.1() /		f =	+1/16,-0	Not limited				
		- / 1	R \		r =	+1/8,-0	±1/16	7			
		/	٧	1							
		Base metal thickn	ess		Groove pre	eparation		Permitted	Gas shielding		
Welding process	Joint designation	(U = unlimite	ed) T ₂	Root	Groove angle	Root face	Groove radius	welding positions"	for (FCAW)	Notes	
A. 2.2.2.2.		U,		R = 0 to 1/8	a = 45°	f = 1/8	r= 1/4	All	-	C, M	
SMAW	B-U7	preferably 5/8 or thicker	-	R = 0 to 1/8	a = 20°	f = 1/8	r = 1/4	F,OH	-	C, M	
GMAW FCAW	B-U7-GF	U, preferably 5/8 or thicker	-	R = 0 to 1/8	a = 20-	f = 1/8	r = 1/4	All	Nat required	A, C, M	
SAW	8-U7·S	U	-	R = 0	a = 20°	f ≠ 1/4 ma	ax r = 1/4	F	-	M	

Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

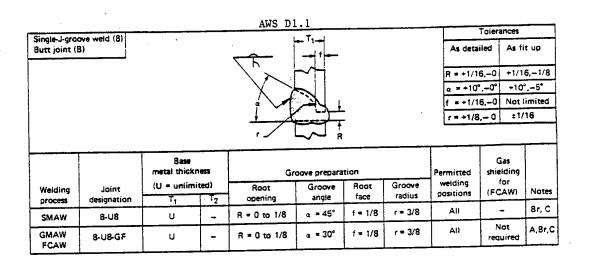
Note C: Gauge root to sound metal before welding other side.

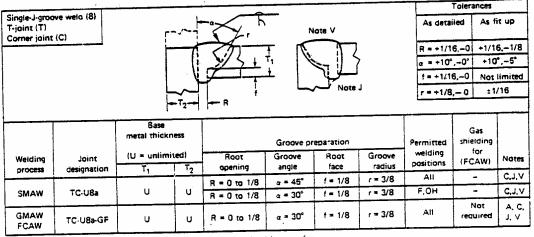
Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁, but need not exceed 3/8 in. The reinforcement of groove welds in corner joints, when required, and T-joints in bridges shall be made with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁. These fillet welds need not exceed 3/8 in.

Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.

*F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

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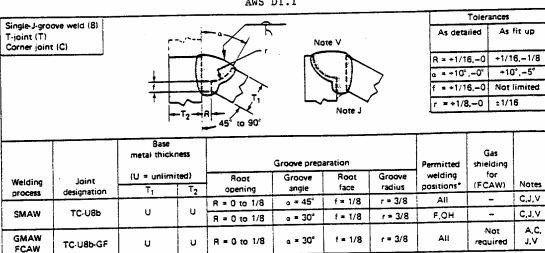


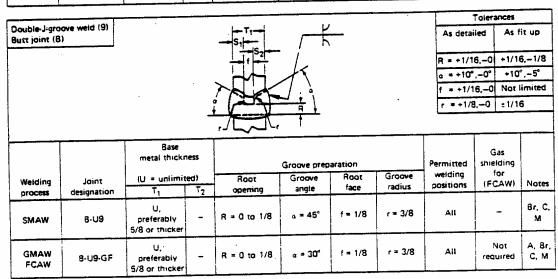


- Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note Br: Bridge application limits the use of these joints to the horizontal position
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If filler welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge meiting.
 - · F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

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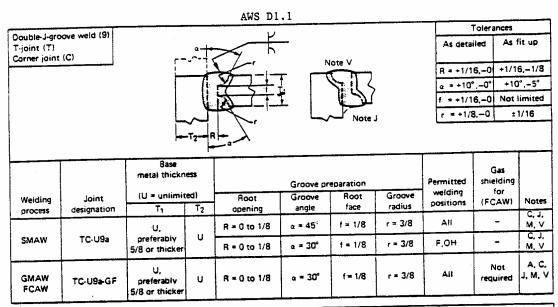
AWS D1.1

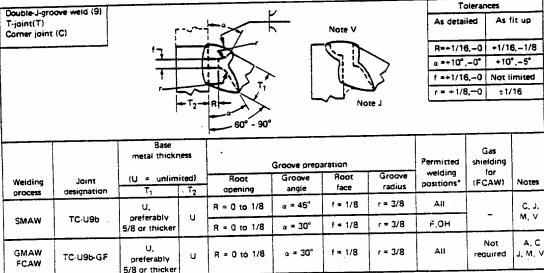




- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note Br: Bridge application limits the use of these joints to the horizontal position
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge merting.
 - F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

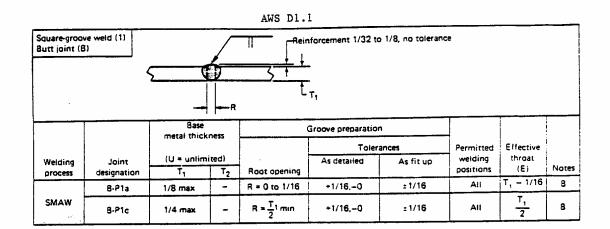
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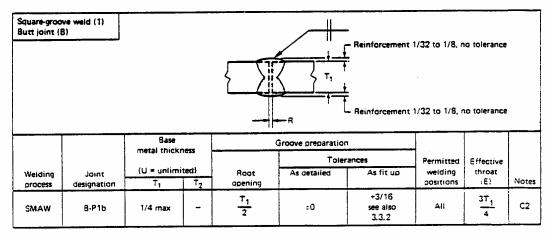




- Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.
- Note C: Gouge root to sound metal before welding other side.
- Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.
- Note M: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, but the depth of the shallower groove shall be no less than one-fourth of the thickness of the thinner part joined.
- Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.
 - * F = Flat, OH = Overhead.

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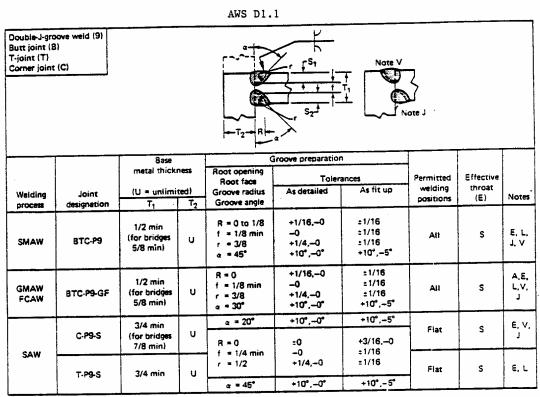




Note 8: Joints welded from one side.

Note C2: Root need not be gauged before welding second side.

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E) as shown

Note J: If fillet welds are used in buildings to reinforce groove welds in corner and T-joints, they shall be equal to 1/4 T₁ but need not exceed 3/8 in. Groove welds in corner and T-joints of bridges shall be reinforced with fillet welds equal to 1/4 T₁ but not more than 3/8 in.

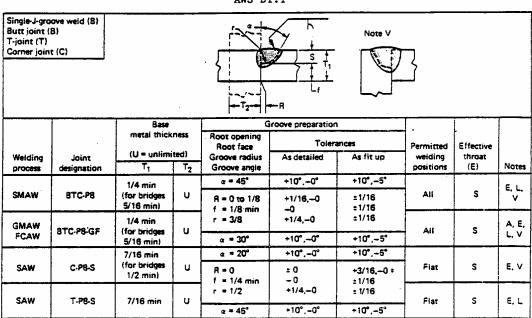
Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note Mp: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, provided they conform to the limitations of Note E. Also, the effective throat (E), less any reduction, applies individually to each groove.

Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal are welding using short circuiting transfer.

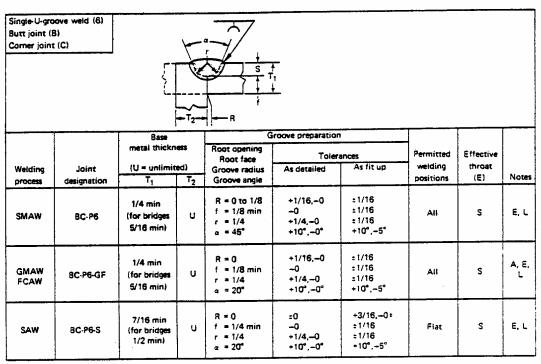
Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

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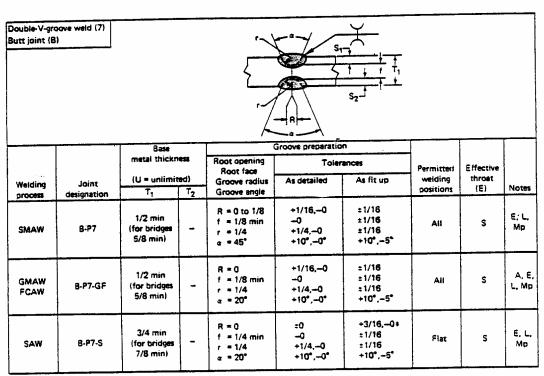
Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

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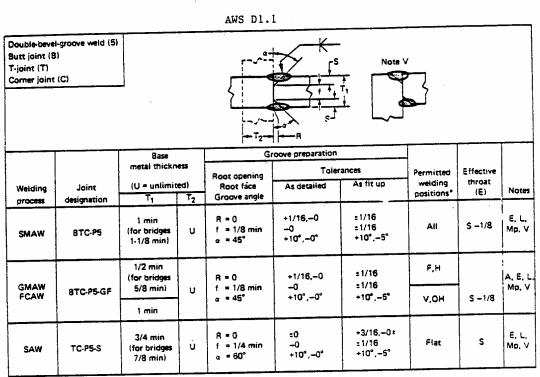
Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note Mp: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, provided they conform to the limitations of Note E. Also, the effective throat (E), less any reduction, applies individually to each groove.

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

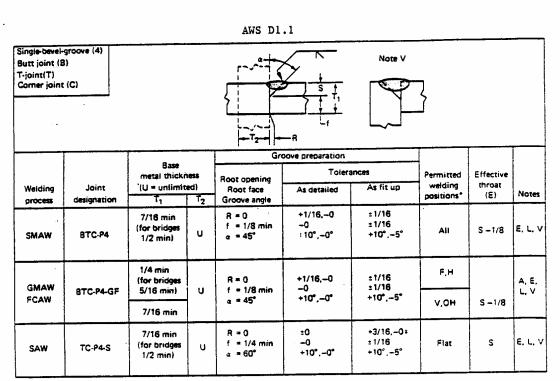
Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

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Note V: For comer joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

* F = Flat, H = Horizontal, V = Vertical, OH = Overhead.

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

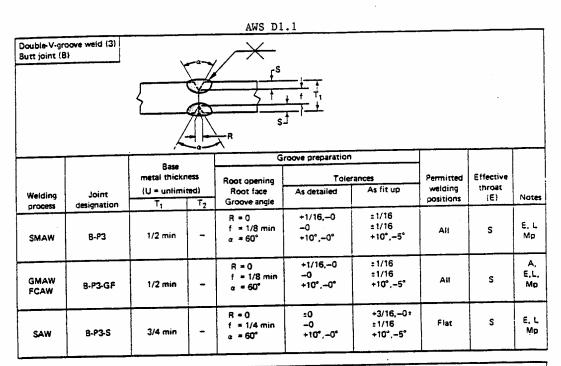
Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

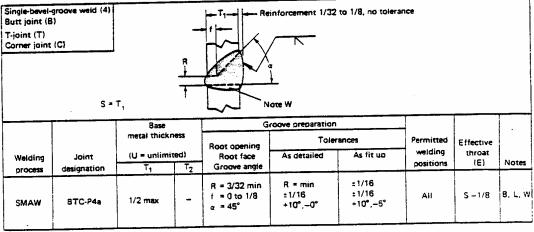
Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note V: For corner joints, the outside groove preparation may be in either or both members, provided the basic groove configuration is not changed and adequate edge distance is maintained to support the welding operations without excessive edge melting.

*F = Flat, H = Horizontal, V = Vertical, OH = Overhead.

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Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal arc welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note B: Joint is welded from one side only.

Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

Note Mp: Double-groove welds may have grooves of unequal depth, provided they conform to the limitations of Note E. Also, the effective throat (E), less any reduction, applies individually to each groove.

Note W: Unbeveled face is the lower edge for horizontal position.

Attachment 1, Weld Joint Design and Weld Deposit Illustration

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AWS D1.1

Single-V-grot Butt joint (B Corner joint						T ₂	-R	TI BC	:P2 :P2:GF :P2:S
		Base metal thickne		Gr	oove preparation				
				Roat opening	Toler	Tolerances		Effective	
Welding	Joint	(U = unlimited)		Root face Groove angle	As detailed	As fit up	welding throat positions (E)	throat (E)	Notes
SMAW	designation BC-P2	1/4 min (for bridges 5/16 min)	T ₂	R = 0 f = 1/8 min a = 60°	±0 ±1/16 +10°,=0°	+1/16,-0 ±1/16 +10°,-5°	Ali	s	E, L
GMAW FCAW	BC-P2-GF	1/4 min (for bridges 5/16 min)	U	R = 0 f = 1/8 min α = 60°	±0 ±1/16 +10°,-0°	+1/16,-0 ±1/16 +10°,-5°	All	s	A, E.
SAW	8C-P2-S	7/16 min	U	R = 0 f = 1/4 min a = 60°	±0 ±1/16 +10°,=0°	+1/16,-0 ±1/16 +10°,-5°	Flat	s	E. L

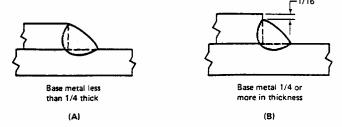
Note A: Not prequalified for gas metal are welding using short circuiting transfer.

Note 8: Joint is welded from one side only.

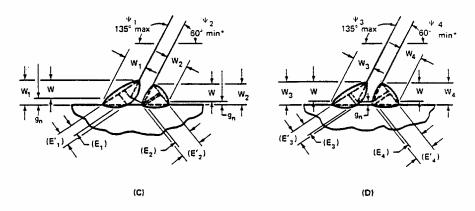
Note E: Minimum effective throat (E)

Note L: Butt and T-joints are not prequalified for bridges.

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Maximum size of fillet weld along edges



Skewed T-joints

Note: $(E)_{(n)}$ $(E')_{(n)}$ = effective throats dependent on magnitude of gap (g_n) .

*Angles smaller than 60 degrees are permitted; however, in such cases; the weld is considered to be a partial joint penetration groove weld.

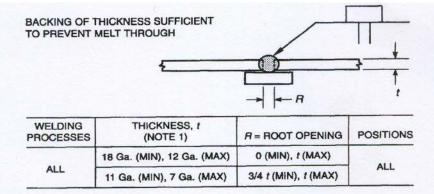
Details for prequalified fillet welds

Minimum fillet weld size for prequalified joints

Base metal t thicker part			Minimus of filler	
in.	mm	in.	mm	
T≤1/4 1/4 <t≤1 2<br="">1/2<t≤3 4<br="">3/4<t< td=""><td>T≤ 6.4 6.4<t≤12.7 12.7<t≤19.0 19.0<t< td=""><td></td><td>3 5 6 8</td><td>Single-pass welds must be used</td></t<></t≤19.0 </t≤12.7 </td></t<></t≤3></t≤1>	T≤ 6.4 6.4 <t≤12.7 12.7<t≤19.0 19.0<t< td=""><td></td><td>3 5 6 8</td><td>Single-pass welds must be used</td></t<></t≤19.0 </t≤12.7 		3 5 6 8	Single-pass welds must be used

^{*}Except that the weld size need not exceed the thickness of the thinner part joined. For this exception, particular care should be taken to provide sufficient preheat to ensure weld soundness.

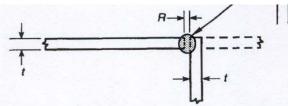
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Note:

1. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

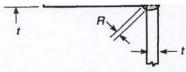
Square Groove Weld in Butt Joint with Steel Backing



WELDING PROCESSES	THICKNESS, t (NOTE 1)	R = ROOT OPENING	POSITIONS
ALL	18 Ga. (MIN), 12 Ga. (MAX)	O (MIN)	
	11 Ga. (MIN), 7 Ga. (MAX)	t (MAX)	ALL

1. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

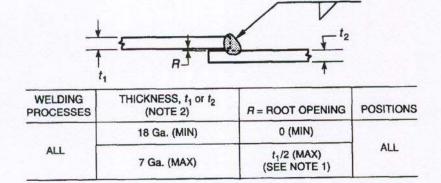
Square Groove Weld in Butt or Corner Joint without Backing



WELDING PROCESSES	THICKNESS, t (NOTE 1)	R = ROOT OPENING	POSITIONS
	18 Ga. (MIN)	0 (MIN)	
ALL	11 Ga. (MIN)	t/4 (MAX)	ALL

1. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

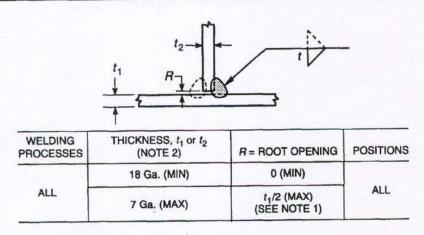
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Notes:

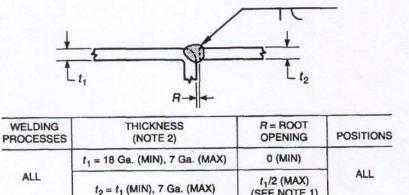
- 1. t_1 = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

Fillet Weld in Lap Joint



- 1. t_1 = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

Fillet Weld in T Joint

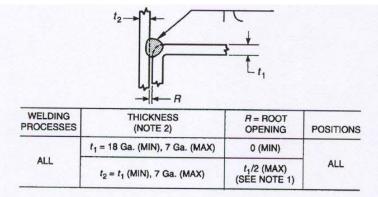


(SEE NOTE 1)

- t₁ = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

Flare Bevel Groove Weld in Butt Joint

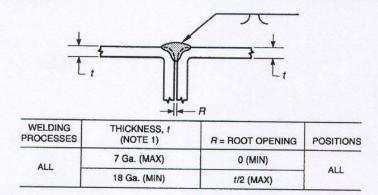
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Notes:

- 1. t_1 = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

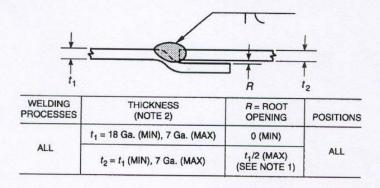
Flare Bevel Groove Weld in Corner Joint



Note:

1. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

Flare V Groove Weld in Butt Joint



Note:

- 1. t_1 = thinnest member when two different thicknesses are involved.
- 2. For equivalent thicknesses for supporting structural members in sheet metal gage terms, use 3/16 in. for 7 Ga., 1/8 in. for 11 Ga.

Flare Bevel Groove Weld in Lap Joint